

### REMARKS

In the current application, claims 21-45 are pending. All of the pending claims have been rejected by the Examiner.

#### Amendments to the specification

Amendments to the specification correct typographical errors, as is evident from context.

#### Claims rejected under 35 U.S.C § 102(e)

Claim 21 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C § 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,064,879 issued to Fujiwara *et al.* (hereinafter “Fujiwara”). Fujiwara fails to teach or suggest “establishing an anonymous communication session between the wireless access network and the computer via wireless user equipment” as recited in claim 1 of the present application. Rather, Fujiwara teaches “[a]t the mobile unit manufacturer 10, as shown in FIG. 1, the completed mobile unit 12 connected via a cable to a ROM writer 14 so that the DN [telephone number] and temporary ID are written into the mobile unit 12. The ROM writer 14 in turn is connected, via a public network 16, to a CAS terminal 22 which is connected to a customer management system (CAS) 20 at a common carrier 18. The CAS 20 is connected to a central controller (CC) 32 at a Mobile telephone switching station (AMC) 29. In response to a request from the ROM writer 14, one of the unused DN/temporary ID pairs held in the CAS 20 is transmitted to the ROM writer 14 for writing into the mobile unit 12. The same DN/temporary ID pair is also sent to the CC 32 for registration at a home memory station (HMS) 34. The mobile unit 12 is now ready for connection to the mobile communication network, and can thus be subjected to a communication connection test” (Fujiwara 3:34 – 4:13, emphasis added). Thus, according to Fujiwara’s teaching, the same temporary ID is associated with the same phone number (DN) at both the mobile unit and the CC for registration at a HMS. The communication session taught by Fujiwara is not anonymous, because the wireless communication infrastructure has an *a priori* association of the phone number that is uniquely and permanently assigned to a particular mobile unit with that particular mobile unit’s temporary ID.

Fujiwara fails to teach or suggest “receiving from the computer using wireless user equipment, a predetermined temporary ID and a predetermined temporary password, wherein the predetermined temporary ID and the predetermined temporary password identify the computer as an unregistered and anonymous subscriber” as recited in claim 21 of the current application. Fujiwara fails to teach the use of a temporary password in conjunction with a temporary ID, eliminating the possibility of two tier access security (for example, general network access a first tier, and access to account information and administration as a second tier) as is made possible by the recitation of claim 21. Fujiwara teaches “[t]he mobile unit 12 is now ready for connection to the mobile communication network, and can thus be subjected to a communication test” (Fujiwara 4:12-15, emphasis added), and therefore reception of the temporary ID can allow access to a test mode and does not identify the mobile unit as an “unregistered and anonymous subscriber.” Furthermore, as discussed in the immediately preceding paragraph, above, the mobile unit is not anonymous.

Fujiwara fails to teach or suggest “sending to a registration server arrangement, the predetermined temporary ID and the predetermined temporary password” as recited in claim 21. Rather, Fujiwara teaches “[i]n FIG. 13A, in a call operation is initiated by the mobile unit 12 by entering a designated telephone number, a call request signal is sent from the mobile unit 12 to the MCS 28 via the control line (step a). As an example of the designated number, the [sic.] its own DN may be entered. In response, the MCS 28 sets up a communication line, thus establishing a connection for communication from the mobile unit 12 to the AMC 29 (step b). Using the thus established communication line, the designated telephone number [DIN] is transmitted from the mobile unit 12 to the AMC 29 (step c), in response to which the AMC 29 sends a credit card request signal (step d) and an additional service information request signal (step e) to the mobile unit 12.” (Fujiwara 7:3-16, emphasis added). Thus, Fujiwara teaches sending a permanently designated phone number, assigned to a particular mobile unit, to a registration server arrangement for purposes of initiating service registration, instead of a temporary ID and a temporary password as recited in claim 21.

Fujiwara fails to teach or suggest “receiving from the registration server arrangement, an authentication of the predetermined temporary ID and the predetermined temporary password” as recited in claim 21. Rather, as discussed in the immediately preceding paragraph, above, Fujiwara teaches the authentication of a permanently designated phone number assigned to a particular mobile unit.

Fujiwara fails to teach or suggest “passing from the registration server arrangement to the computer, a permanent ID and a permanent password in preparation for a subsequent access of the wireless access network” as recited in claim 21. Fujiwara does not teach passing a permanent password. A permanent password is useful for two-tier security, for example, in selectively enabling access to administrative user account services with the password, in addition to general wireless network access enabled by the ID.

For at least the foregoing reasons, the Applicants believe that the Examiner’s rejection of claim 21 as being anticipated by Fujiwara has been overcome, and that claim 21 is in condition for immediate allowance. Additionally, because claims 22-34 are dependent upon claim 21, they are likewise believed to be in condition for immediate allowance.

Claim 35 claims a method as described in claim 21, except written from the viewpoint of a computer associated with a mobile unit. Because claim 21 and its dependent claims are believed to be in condition for immediate allowance, claim 35 and its dependent claims 36-44 are likewise believed to be in condition for immediate allowance.

Claim 45 is a system-level software claim comprising software claim versions of limitations from a wireless access network point-of-view as in claim 21, as well as a computer (associated with a mobile unit) point-of-view as in claim 35. Because claims 21 and 35 are believed to be in condition for immediate allowance, claim 45 is likewise believed to be in condition for immediate allowance.

Claims rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103

Because the claims rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103 are all dependent upon base claims that are believed to be in condition for immediate allowance, the Applicant respectfully contends that the 35 U.S.C § 103 claim rejections are moot.

Response to Examiner's "Response to Arguments"

The Examiner has stated that "Fujiwara further teaches the mobile unit being connected to a ROM writer (computer/PC) at the time of manufacture and registration so that only the temporary DN and ID are given to unit and communicating over a public network. The Applicant respectfully contends that Fujiwara teaches that the ID is temporary, but that the DN is not (see Fujiwara 3:64-67, *et seq.*).

The Examiner has further asserted that Grub *et al.*, Vilander *et al.*, and Daily further provide art using anonymous communication. The Applicant respectfully traverses this assertion, as discussed in the three paragraphs immediately below.

U.S. 6,157,829 issued to Grube *et al.* (hereinafter "Grube") teaches the temporary allocation of pseudonymous access information to a permanently registered communication unit for the purpose of temporary call redirection to that mobile unit (the pseudonymous access information can subsequently be assigned to a different mobile unit when the redirected call is terminated), which the Applicant believes is unrelated to the claims of the present application, as discussed above. Grube's patent is directed to applications in which a caller wants to contact one of a pool of parties, but does not care which particular party of the pool is contacted, such as in, for example, an automatic taxicab dispatching system.

U.S. 6,804,720 issued to Vilander *et al.* (hereinafter "Vilander") teaches a method of accessing the Internet via a mobile terminal upon negotiation of a unique IP address for the

requested Internet session (between a server and the mobile unit) and upon receipt of electronic cash by the server. The unique IP address is not a predetermined, temporary ID as recited in claims of the current application. Also, different unique IP addresses can be negotiated for different Internet sessions by the same mobile unit, with the same or different servers, contrary to claims of the current application.

U.S. 6,577,874 issued to Dailey (hereinafter “Dailey”) teaches assigning a temporary, shortened ID by a base station to a particular mobile unit for a particular communication session. The particular mobile unit already has a permanent ID. The temporary, shortened ID is assigned to reduce the data transmission overhead for subsequent transmissions by the particular mobile unit to the base station for the particular communication session. No matters relating to anonymous communication are taught by Dailey.

The Applicant has further reconsidered Homes, Larkins, Tiedemann, Freitag *et al.*, Chatterjee *et al.*, Jones *et al.*, and Ronneke for relevant teachings and discovered nothing remarkable.

#### Amendments to Claims

Although the Applicant believes that independent claims 21 and 35 are in immediate condition for allowance without amendment as discussed above, the Applicant has amended independent method claims 21 and 35 for improved clarity of wording, and to establish unambiguous “registration server” and “User Equipment” points-of-view, respectively. The Applicant believes that no new issues of patentability arise from these amendments. Claims dependent upon claims 21 and 35 have been amended to maintain consistency of language with the respective parent claims, or have been deleted. Independent software claim 45 has been deleted and new computer-readable medium claims 46 and 47 that are analogous to amended method claims 21 and 35 have been added. New apparatus claims 48 and 49 have been added that are analogous to method claims 21 and 35. Because amended method claims 21 and 35 are believed to be in

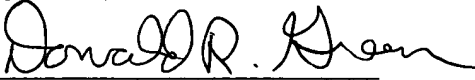
condition for immediate allowance, the Applicant believes that the new computer-readable medium and apparatus claims are likewise in condition for immediate allowance.

In view of the above, each of the presently pending claims, as amended in this application is believed to be in immediate condition for allowance. Accordingly, the Examiner is respectfully requested to withdraw the outstanding rejection of the claims and to pass this application to issue. If it is determined that a telephone conference would expedite the prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at the number given below.

In the event the U.S. Patent and Trademark office determines that an extension and/or other relief is required, applicant petitions for any required relief including extensions of time and authorizes the Commissioner to charge the cost of such petitions and/or other fees due in connection with the filing of this document to Deposit Account No. 03-1952 referencing docket no. 562492002620. However, the Commissioner is not authorized to charge the cost of the issue fee to the Deposit Account.

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